

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUNJAB SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to—
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
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God Save The King.

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THE HOME MAILS.

TO DEPART.
Mar. 9th. Shanghai, North China, Japan,
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America, and
Canada via San Francisco, and
United Kingdom via Canada, at
noon, per s.s. KOREA.
Mar. 9th. Europe via Siberia, at noon,
per s.s. KOREA.
Mar. 9th. Philippines Islands, Japan via
Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C.,
Tacoma and United Kingdom
via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s.
MEXICO MARU.
Mar. 11th. Straits, Ceylon, Soc. Port Said,
Marseilles and London, at 11
a.m., per s.s. MISHIMA MARU.
Mar. 12th. Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, India,
Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11
a.m., per s.s. SAUDINIA.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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SHAW, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

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STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'
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KAIPING COKE:
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SIEN TING.
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No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1914. [92]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MONDAY, MARCH 8th,

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THIRD PROGRAMME
ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE.

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AT 3.30 P.M.

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Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

[31]

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EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

[34]

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DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS. } FREE.
ESTIMATES.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

[101]

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

CLUB DEFEAT POLICE.

HARROCK'S HITTING.

The Club were far too good for the Police in the game which was played on the Club ground on Saturday. Baiting first, "Robert" made but 101, the bowling of Pearce being the main cause of the poor showing. With half the team still to bat the Club passed this total. Sutton batted well for his 65, but the feature of the Club's innings was the hitting display of Hancock. He went in when the game was won, and opened his shoulders at once, seven successive hits producing 30 runs. He secured his 64 in twenty minutes, and was out to a remarkably good catch, Alexander taking the ball high when on the run near the pavilion. Scores:—

Kelly, b de Rome	22
Reed, c Mitchell, b Maas	12
Alexander, b Pearce	20
Booker, c Mitchell, b Pearce	4
Pitt, c and b Pearce	4
Grimmett, c Moore, b Pearce	11
Insp. Gerard, b Pearce	15
Cooper, c Maas, b Pearce	1
Taylor, c Hooper, b de Rome	0
Mr. T. H. King, not out	6
Insp. Withers, c Maas, b de Rome	0
Extras	5

Total 101

Bowling Analysis.

H. H. Taylor	6	1	19	0
M. M. Maas	6	0	27	1
T. E. Pearce	6	0	37	6
J. de Rome	5.4	1	13	3

POLICE.

C. A. Hooper, run out	4
F. Sutton, c Pitt, b King	65
F. J. de Rome, b King	17
D. E. Donnelly, c and b Alexander	1
R. A. Kennedy, c and b Alexander	0
M. M. Maas, b Kelly	25
H. H. Taylor, b King	3
S. S. Moore, b Kelly	17
E. Mitchell, not out	23
R. Hancock, c Alexander, b Grimmett	64
Extras	4

Total (for 9 wks.) 222

T. E. Pearce did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

Kelly	15	1	104	2
Booker	5	0	31	0
Alexander	8	0	48	3
King	8	1	32	3
Grimmett	5	0	3	1

CRAIGENGOWER v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Played on the ground of the first-named Club on Saturday, with the following result:—

CRAIGENGOWER.

D. K. Kharas, c Bird, b Witchell	12
J. B. Braga, b Bird	11
R. G. Southerton, b Bird	55
L. A. Rose, c Tacchi, b Edmonds	34
J. D. Noria, c Bourne, b Bird	6
R. Bass, c Barlow, b Witchell	14
W. E. Rose, not out	2
S. Jex, c Hill, b Bird	0
Extras	9

Total (for 7 wks.) 143

Bowling Analysis.

Witchell	8	0	36	2
Bird	8	1	38	4
Wood	4	0	25	0
Edmonds	3	0	20	1
Bourne	3	0	15	0

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. G. Witchell, b Southerton	4
P. T. Lambie, b Braga	2
R. G. Barlow, c Moria, b Braga	22
F. W. Wood, b Southerton	28
R. E. O. Bird, b Southerton	28
W. Edmonds, c Rose, b Jex	4
C. J. Tacchi, run out	1
R. W. Hill, c Rose, b Southerton	14
R. W. Barne, run out	0
P. R. Wood, not out	1
F. H. Ismail, c Moria, b Braga	0
Extras	7

Total 111

Bowling Analysis.

Southerton	16	2	50	4
Braga	8.2	0	37	3
Jex	7	1	17	1

ARMY DEFEAT KOWLOON.

A match between Kowloon C.C. and R.G.A. and R.E. was played at Kowloon on Saturday resulting in a win for the Army. Scores:—

R.G.A. AND R.E.

McGregor, c Robinson, b Moberly	61
Lt. Taylor, b McLennan	38
Sgt. Savage, run out	0
Hanson, c Edwards, b Overy	7
Lt. Chapman, b Moberly	23
Jenner, hit wicket, c Robinson	8
Davey, b Moberly	9
Wright, c McLennan, b Robinson	3
Wilkinson, b Moberly	0
Elson, not out	2
Liversy, not out	2
Extras	3

Total 160

Bowling Analysis.

Lt. Moberly	12	1	34	4
Erans	9	0	34	0
McLennan	7	0	39	1
Overy	6	1	27	4
Robinson	4	0	16	2

K.C.O.

K. McLennan, b Chapman	1
B. D. Evan, c Wilkinson, b Chapman	18
W. T. Elson, b Chapman	0
J. P. Robinson, c Jenner, b McGregor	57
Lt. Moberly, c Wilkinson, b Chapman	2
J. H. Mead, c Taylor, b Savage	0
A. R. Silkstone, b Savage	0
H. Overy, not out	14
A. W. E. Davidson, c Wright, b Taylor	4
E. J. Edwards, c Mycock, did not bat	11
Extras	11

Total 107

Bowling Analysis.

Savage	10	1	33	2
Chapman	11	2	43	3
McGregor	2	0	13	1
Taylor	1	0	4	1

ASSOCIATION-FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

ARTILLERY HAVE THEIR REVENGE.

The Navy suffered their first reverse in the U.S. League on Saturday, when the R.G.A. had the pleasure of avenging their recent defeat and defeating the Navy by the only goal scored. There was some really good football at times, but the Navy forwards failed to reproduce the splendid form they have been showing of late. Their combination was completely broken up by the Artillerymen's intermediate line, behind which were a capable pair of backs. The Artillery obtained their point early in the game. Swan worked his way almost to the corner flag, and centred beautifully, the leather being prettily headed through by Robins. Soon afterwards Watson hit the post with a drive that had completely beaten the Navy custodian, but the ball was kicked out of danger by Fennimore, whose clean and clever work was one of the features of the game. The soldiers' front rank showed a good understanding, and had their shooting approached the excellence of their passing the score would most probably have been greater. In the second half the Navy forwards improved somewhat, but their final efforts were deplorable. Palmer alone came near equalising, a shot from this hard-working forward missing the mark by a foot. Mr. F. W. Eager admirably controlled the game.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL
ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of this Association will be held at the Royal Artillery Barracks this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. The principal business is to receive notice of the resignation of the Hon. Secretary and to arrange appointment of a successor. A meeting of the League representatives will be held at the same place at 5.00, preceding the Association meeting.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

A U.S. League meeting will be held at the same place after the Association meeting.

TENNIS.

OLYMPIC TENNIS CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Olympic Tennis Club was held at the Club-house, Kowloon, on Saturday. The Secretary (Mr. Stevens) intimated his desire to be relieved of the duties, and Mr. Arthur Viveash was elected to the position. Mr. George Harpey was appointed Hon. Treasurer. The Committee were elected as follows:—Messrs. C. J. Higginbotham, R. G. Southerton, R. J. Kilby, D. C. Wilson and Stevens.

GERMAN ATTACK ON
MILITARISM.

A striking article appeared in the *Neue Zeit* of January 29th, by Herr Gustav Hoch, a member of the Reichstag. Herr Hoch makes a strong attack on the lust of conquest of the Prussian fire-eaters, and asserts that the firm will of the Social Democrats is for a peace based on the following grounds:—(1) No conquests; (2) no subjection of any people; (3) unrestricted competition of all peoples in foreign lands; (4) agreements concerning amicable regulation of differences between Governments; (5) systematic restriction of armaments. The writer protests vehemently against the prosecution of war with its frightful sacrifices to the end that great capitalists should benefit by obtaining new territories for exploitation. It would be a great danger for the German people, and would indeed cripple their powers of endurance. The result of the realization of the desires of those hungering for great conquests would be the reconstruction of German armaments on the strongest possible basis in order to maintain ascendancy over subjected peoples. Other nations would follow suit, and militarism would exact ever-increasing sums which could be furnished only by the ruthless exploitation of the working classes. And then would follow another fearful war, after the loss of so many of Germany's strongest and most useful men, the devastation of such great regions, and the destruction of so many fortunes. The burdens of militarism were intolerable before the war; how, then, shall the nations endure still greater burdens after it? Herr Hoch indicated that these and other questions would be brought forward by the Social Democratic Party in the Reichstag at its first full meeting on March 4th.

THE MAGISTRACY.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DISHONEST
HOUSEBOY.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Saturday, a Chinese houseboy was summoned for leaving the employ of Mr. Murray, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, without notice; with stealing, as bailor, \$1.30, the money of Mr. Murray; with obtaining goods to the value of \$8.91 from a comrade; and also with stealing the clothing of another boy employed by Mr. Murray.

Defendant, who was arrested at San Shui Po, after he had pawned an article of clothing, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

WANTED IN SINGAPORE.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, Detective-Sergeant Murphy applied, under the Fugitive Offenders' Act, for the surrender to the Singapore Authorities of Loo Way Hing, alias Lo Wai Ting, on a charge of criminal breach of trust of \$8,734, the moneys of the Yee Nam Sang firm at Singapore. Defendant was arrested at a boarding-house in Hongkong, where, it was alleged, he had been spending plenty of money. A week's remand was granted.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

Chau Siu Ki	\$100
Chiu U Tin	100
Au Chak Man	100
Cheung Sam Woo	100
Fung Ping Shan	100
S. W. Tso	100
Yu Ying Shan	100
Kwok Siu Lat	100
Dr. Wu Ting Fan	100
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Kwong Mow Tai	100
Chong Wo Chan	100
Shiu Fung Hong	100
H.K. & Kowloon Land Loan Co.	100
Chun On Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	100
Man On Insurance Co., Ltd.	100
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Lam Heung Lun	100
Wright & Hornby	50
French Bank Comptadore	50
Tam Pak Shui	50
Li Yau Chun	50

NEW DESTROYERS FOR
JAPAN.SOME BEING BUILT IN BRITISH
YARDS.

An official telegram reached the Japanese Naval Office last month to the effect that the destroyer *Uragake* was successfully launched at an English yard on the 16th February. The destroyer is expected to reach Yokohama in the middle of June, under the command of Commander Yamasaki, who is now in England. The destroyer *Kofu*, a sister-ship to the *Uragake*, which is also being constructed in England, will be launched shortly, and is expected at Yokohama about September.

The ceremony of launching the destroyer *Kiri* was to take at the yard of the Uraga Dock Company on the 28th ult.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

The Proceedings of the Third International congress of Tropical Agriculture, which have just been published (London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, 10s. net), form a substantial volume of over 400 pages. The volume is edited by the Honorary Secretaries of the Congress, which, it will be remembered, was held last June at the Imperial Institute. This was the first time the Congress had been held in London, and the result was most successful. More than 160 papers, coming from authorities in fifty different countries, were presented to the Congress, and important discussions took place on several of the principal problems connected with tropical agriculture. Abstracts of the papers and full reports of the discussions are printed in the "Proceedings," together with the address delivered by the President of the Congress, Professor Wyndham R. Duffin, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute, and President of the International Association for Tropical Agriculture.

Amongst the subjects dealt with in the Proceedings are Technical Education in Tropical Agriculture; Organisation of Agricultural Departments in Relation to Research; Agricultural Credit Banks and Cooperative Societies; Sanitation and Hygiene on Tropical Estates; Legislation against Plant Diseases and Pests; Fertility of Soils in the Tropics; Variation in Plantation Rubber; Cotton and Cotton Cultivation; Jute and Hemp Fibres; Cereals; Sugar; Cocoa; Tobacco; Oils and Oil Seeds. The speakers taking part in the discussions included the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies); Earl Kitchener, the Earl of Derby, Lord Emmott, Sir George Reid, Sir Hugh Clifford, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Ronald Ross, Sir H. Hesketh Bell, Sir Sydney Oliver, Sir E. Roeding, and a host of authorities on tropical agriculture from all over the world.

This book thus forms a valuable record of expert opinion on all the more important problems of Tropical Agriculture and Colonial Development, which at the present time are of particular interest.

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ONE STOCK ANCHOR, about 5 tons
and 150 FATHOMS of 2 1/2 inch CHAIN
with Shackles Complete. Condition good as new.
Apply—
ILOILO PILOTS ASSOCIATION,
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Hongkong, 8th March, 1915.

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BEST QUALITY.
FORMOSA TEA
at 70 Cents per lb.

GRACA & CO.

CAINE ROAD, No. 11A.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

[102]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[328]

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BY popular English Manufacturers.
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SHOT. From No. 10 to S&S&G, at \$5, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[95]

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

[104]

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Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[94]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 2nd.
LONDON AND THE ZEPPELINS.

Count Zeppelin has not yet carried out his threat to raid London, though the nights this last week have not been at all unfavourable for such an enterprise. The American jibe that the German method of warfare seems to be to "sail in the black night to drop bombs on a baby's crib" appears to have jarred the cultured Teuton mind quite a lot, but hardly as much as the whacking they got from Admiral Beatty and his sturdy lads a week ago.

We are all ready for the nocturnal visitors by aerial routes. We anticipate that if the raid does come we shall none of us have much chance of offering a target or a token to the enemy, for by the turn of a lever or two all our lights will be out off. Hundreds of offices and homes in London laid in a stock of candles for use behind drawn blinds in that event.

Please do not deduce from that that we are nervous. We are nothing of the kind. In fact, I rather suspect that if the promised raid does not come off we shall nourish a feeling of grievance that we have been robbed of excitement due to us.

FROM SINNER TO SAINT.

Six months of warfare, as a matter of fact, finds us in good fettle. True, we are paying more for everything; six sovereigns go only about as far as four and a half used to go this time last year. But that is largely a question of freight charges—and, anyway, we are not being put on rations by the Government as the enemy is now-a-days. Some unprincipled people—may their fate be hard—are doubtless making illicit profits out of us; and some are making profits out of contracts for the Army, which is worse when the goods supplied are bad. It is to be hoped that the Courts will deal severely with contractors caught in this unspeakable mean-ness.

All the leading bankers have been addressing their shareholders in the last few days, and for the most part they have been optimistic, while their unanimity in praising Mr. Lloyd George, as the bold handler of a critical situation at the beginning of the war, must be making every Welshman blush with pride. One chairman even went so far as to suggest that the Chancellor should be made a Duke! There's time's revenge for you! I wonder how long it will be before the "Duke of Criccieth" finds an opportunity to get after his adulterers and causes them to turn the wine of their adulation into the vinegar of criticism.

ENGLAND AROUSED.

The German papers which are not absolutely muzzled, such as the *Vorwaerts*, indicate that the economic pressure in that country is far greater than the outside world has been allowed to learn. There is good reason to believe that the German gold reserve will enable the enemy to keep going financially for at least a year, but it will be at the constantly increasing risk of internal trouble, due to lack of food and work.

Our Army must have seemed to many of the French slow in arriving in large numbers. But there has been no complaining at all, and now that the first Kitchener Army has arrived in France, and they know that the others are getting ready, the enthusiasm of our allies is warm and generous. The French Minister of War has just been here to see for himself, and he was so impressed by what he saw that he wanted to proclaim it through the Press, but was restrained by our reticent dictator, Lord Kitchener. In private, however, on his return to Paris, he has given expression to his admiration and his confidence in our new forces in terms so strong as to convince all the Parisians and to intensify the good-feeling existing among the Allies at the Western front. Moreover, I hear that the French, on the strength of it, have sent very cheery messages to the Russians as to the coming activities of the Spring.

By the time this letter reaches you the first of the Kitchener armies will be at the front, another army will be well on its way to preparation for active service, some of the Indian divisions that have been resting for the last few weeks will be at work again, and I think very soon we may hear of stirring deeds. But rapidly must not be looked for, unless Austria falls in a heap. An officer writes me from the front that he thinks the earliest the conflict can cease will be next autumn.

FIGHTING OR FOXHUNTING.

The only thing that has disturbed our officers in France is the fact that their hunting has been stopped. When the

cavalry was not needed for fighting they were in the habit of taking a run with the hounds, and various packs were sent over. Some good sport resulted, but the French were scandalised at "le sport" running so close to the scene of war, the peasants—who, God knows, are sacrificing enough—did not like the galloping over the tilled fields. So the order went forth to stop the hunting, and the horses to-day, when not in use, are being exercised. Some of our gay sparks—their pranks may be forgiven, for they are bravery personified—are displeased over this. But the more serious men approve, for they see Franco with her very soul steeled to the struggle, and the old men—the only ones not at war—restraining even from fishing on Sundays, such is the sternness of the strain that racks the sinews of our confident but transformed ally.

GERMAN MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

The attempt to wreck a Canadian Pacific railway bridge by an ex-German officer gives some colour to a statement made the other night by Mr. J. Obed Smith, the Canadian emigration officer here, respecting the reports current in Canada and America that Germans have been diligently providing themselves with uniforms and equipment in the United States of late, with the intention of sweeping down on Vancouver and other Canadian towns near the international border. The end of such a freak rising would be speedy, but it is only one of the many crazy-brained schemes that the German mischief-makers are busy with in America. President Wilson has missed his great chance of distinction by omitting to enter a protest against the violation and devastation of Belgium, and then roaring over a matter of dollars and cents in copper and cotton. But he and his Ministry may be reckoned on to discourage any such operations as the Canadian raid. Nevertheless, it will be a long time before the mass of Americans forget how dangerously near entanglement in the war the Teutons in the United States have rushed the country.

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS "GETTING A MOVE ON."

I understand that the Chinese, and many British in the Far East, are mystified at the slowness of the British manufacturers to take advantage of the opportunity in China. The reasons, I suspect, are more clearly visible on this side than that. Freight charges are so high, the length of the war is so uncertain, the industrial cities are so busy with urgent orders, that so far the manufacturer has not had time to adjust his perspectives. But something is being done for all that. This week, for example, there is an exhibition in London of soft goods from German and Austrian factories, for comparison with British makes, and a good many of these samples of German cotton and woollen cloths and articles were intended for the China market.

An exhibition of a similar kind is being arranged, also, for Manchester, so in time the ideas should sink in and the foundations of expanded trade should be laid on sound foundations of adequate knowledge.

Meanwhile, markets nearer home are being attended to, and, to begin with, Russia is sending us a fine batch of orders that in former days would have been placed in Germany. One of the tests yet to be tried here will be how far our commercial travellers will rise to the language, adaptability, and efficiency of their Teuton competitors. German is the only language, for example, that the average Russian commercial man knows besides his own tongue, so the British traveller must learn German. The Germans are, and always have been, hated by their Russian neighbours, but the same adaptability they have shown in China has been put to good use in Russia, and they got a lion's share of the trade, in spite of their handicaps. It remains to be seen how far we shall get our hooks into the new commerce before, in the future, the competition becomes more nearly equal again.

PARLIAMENT AND THE WAR.

There is no need to make a rush to secure a seat in the new Parliamentary session, for two hundred and thirty M.P.s. are on active service, only 44 of whom, it may be noted, sat on the Liberal benches. The Opposition has led off with a declaration of freedom to criticism, and this the Premier has frankly acknowledged, at the same time paying tribute to their patriotic and invaluable co-operation. Such criticism as is likely to come out in the very limited time at the disposal of private members concerns details rather than the broad lines of the conduct of the war—such details as War Office contracts, the rising cost of food-stuffs, the maintenance of soldiers' dependants, and the alien problem. On the last-named, the "quite unique" Mr. McKenna fuses round, like a hen with

a doubtful egg, fearful to deal with it boldly lest it should crack and emit odours unsavoury to the official nostrils of the administration.

Then there is the serio-comedy of Mr. Masterman, the man with the personal recommendation from Mr. Lloyd George. Bethnal Green declined him, so he tried Ipswich. There he was again left out in the cold by the electors. Then he was nominated for Swansea, but there was a revolt in the Liberal camp, and he forthwith withdrew. Shipley took a look at him, but again the verdict was adverse, so at length this much tried man, quite amiable and able really, but terribly lacking in the requisite personality, sent in his resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The most likely name mentioned as his successor is Mr. Montagu, but it may be that the selection will not be made, for Mr. Montagu has proved himself a very able Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Asquith is not eager to let him go elsewhere.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

While nobody here under-estimates the gravity of the menace of the German submarines, either in the Irish Sea or the Channel, there is no wish to exaggerate the latest incidents. It has been known for some months that Germany believed the plan to be completely feasible, but we have not forgotten that the petrol supply of the submarines is limited and that they must put back to Germany to renew it—if, indeed, they can get back. Some of the experts here believe they will not get back, and that the sending of these submarines so far afield will simply mean that the German fleet will be so much the weaker for the great contest of the seas. They did a dirty deed in sinking the cargo of relief provisions sent from New Zealand for the starving Belgians, and they tried on Friday night to do a still worse action, for they fired at the hospital ship, *Asturias*, in the Channel, but fortunately missed her. At the *Pall Mall Gazette* said the other day, "We expect nothing from a pig but a grunt, and nothing from a Prussian but outrage."

Some papers, like the *Globe*, are taking a cue from the Russian attitude towards the captured Zeppelin crew at Libau. They are of opinion that the Germans who attack defenceless towns should be treated as criminals and not as prisoners of war. The Captain of the *Blucher* is in our hands, and we could, therefore, try him for the slaughter of the women and children of Scarborough.

THE PERIDIOUS ENGLISH AND GERMAN TRADE.

A letter from China to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* expatiates on the iniquities of the English in Kiao-chow. We are told: "The Chinese are at the moment remarkably friendly towards Germany. That the war was only occasioned by the fact that the English became envious of Germany's commercial successes is as clear as daylight to us out here. The English make use of the dirtiest methods to obtain German trade for themselves. To effect this they have expelled all Germans from Hongkong and confiscated all private property. They will have to pay for it all later, and if they believe that they can secure the regard of the Chinese in this way and reap in our trade, goods, and in German hands, and even the English banks are quite prepared to undertake again the financing of business for the Germans, despite any edicts which the King of England may scatter throughout the world. One could write volumes about the dirty methods employed by the English in order to damage the German trade out here, and as they recognise that it is all unavailing they become more and more incensed."

TOLSTOY ON GERMAN CONCEIT.

The following passage from "War and Peace" was written by Tolstoy in the sixties of the men of 1812:—"Prud was one of those hopelessly, immutably conceited men, ready to face martyrdom for their own ideas, conceited as only Germans can be, just because it is only a German's conceit that is based on an abstract idea—science, that is, the supposed possession of absolute truth. The Frenchman is conceited from supposing himself mentally and physically to be inordinately fascinating both to men and to women. An Englishman is conceited on the ground of being a citizen of the best-constituted State in the world, and also because he as an Englishman always knows what is the correct thing to do, and knows that everything that he, as an Englishman, does is indisputably the correct thing. An Italian is conceited from being excitable and easily forgetting himself and other people. A Russian is conceited precisely because he knows nothing and cares to know nothing, since he does not believe it possible to know anything fully. A conceited German is the worst of them all, and the most hardened of all, and the most repulsive of all; for he imagines that he possesses the truth in a science of his own invention which is to him absolute truth."

Nurse: "Why, Master Tom, you selfish little boy! Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"
Tom: "I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."

BAVARIANS AND THE WAR.

"WHAT HAVE WE TO GAIN EVEN IF PRUSSIA WIN?"

The following interesting article by Mr. Alfred Arnold, who has been on a mission through Germany at great personal risk on behalf of *The Daily Express*, gives a graphic idea of the dissatisfaction with the war which is felt in Munich:—

"Citizens are strictly forbidden to enter into conversation with soldiers going to the front."

This was the announcement painted in red and black letters which met my eyes the moment I emerged from the Munich Central Station.

I asked the manager of a café opposite the Odeon Theatre to explain the reason for this notice. He said that the authorities had circulated the order to checkmate the anti-war propaganda carried on by peace partisans.

Innocent efforts by such partisans to induce the soldiers to throw down their arms had already resulted in a serious mutiny in the camp to the north of the city, where three men had been court-martialled and shot.

The Bavarians are at no pains to conceal their dissatisfaction at the course of the campaign.

I was standing at a corner of the Max Josef Platz when a company of infantry soldiers—fine, well-built fellows—marched by on their way to the station.

Not a cheer was raised. On the other hand, I overheard such remarks among the bystanders as "Poor devils!" "More food for the guns!" "What have we to gain, even though Prussia should be the victor?" and the like.

These words could appear to reflect the opinion of Bavarians generally, who feel that they have been dragged into a quarrel which was not of their making, the end of which they are beginning to anticipate with some trepidation.

"NOT A WORD PRINTED ABOUT THE MUTINY." This Munich Press, acting on orders from Berlin, is, of course, silent on the subject of the revision of public feeling. Not a word, for instance, was printed about the mutiny in the camp.

Here is another significant incident. Three days before my arrival in Munich a crowd of women and girls were dispersed by a sabre charge by the police from the Marienplatz. The women were found kneeling in prayer at the foot of the beautiful red marble statue of the Virgin. They were praying for the war to cease.

This, of course, was regarded as a grave offence by Prussianised officialdom. The police arrested several women who are still awaiting trial on a charge of incitement to high treason.

The St. Martin's Hospital is full of wounded, and is entirely closed to ordinary civilian patients.

Work in the large glove and artificial flower factories near the Giesing district is entirely at a standstill. Painful evidences of the distress caused thereby among the large number of female operatives are at hand both day and night in the wealthiest parts. Groups of young girls wander aimlessly about and stand loitering at street corners and in arcades until the small hours of the morning begging passers-by for assistance.

Violent anti-English sentiments, so much in evidence in the other towns I visited, are not prevalent in Munich. Bavarians do not join in the chorus of unreasoning hatred which is constantly re-echoed in the Berlin Press.

I can say in all sincerity that the Bavarians are tired and sick of the war. They are tired, too, of acting as satellites to the Prussian military class.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

At a point half-way between the fashionable Ludwig district and Giesing there stands a block of newly-built four-storied warehouses. These premises now shelter nearly 400 soldiers returned from the front.

All these are suffering from some form of insanity ranging from intermittent attacks of mania to raving lunacy. Access to this temporary asylum is forbidden even to the nearest relatives of the sufferers, whose maladies are in many cases regarded by the physicians as extremely infectious.

Food prices have risen enormously. White bread, though not prohibited by the authorities, is scarce, and sells at one shilling the two-pound loaf. Beef and veal cost 1s. 6d. a pound. Eggs are priced 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. a dozen. Fish, except smoked herrings, is entirely unobtainable.

The hunt for copper has not yet begun in Munich. On the other hand, the Government has commandeered the whole of the large stock of the metal stored in the famous bronze factories off the Luisplatz district. This flourishing trade, which gave employment to more than 4,000 skilled hands has completely ceased.

In three of the principal city schools the children are provided daily with a free meal of potato, turnip, and bean stew. This measure was adopted by the authorities in view of the scarcity of food and the expense of living. The larders in great numbers of working-class homes are depleted to such an extent that the parents, while themselves on the shortest of rations, are unable to provide their offspring with anything except small quantities of the driest and blackest bread.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDER (NO. 2.)

The following appointments are made from the 1st instant:—
Eldon Potter to be Hocketry Inspector.
E. H. Evans to be Sergeant.
W. J. Wilkinson to be Sergeant.
G. E. Roylance to be Sergeant.
C. F. Mason to be Sergeant.
(Sd.) C. McI. Messer.
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.END OF SEASON
TO CLEAR
AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.
ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

BRITISH MADE

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

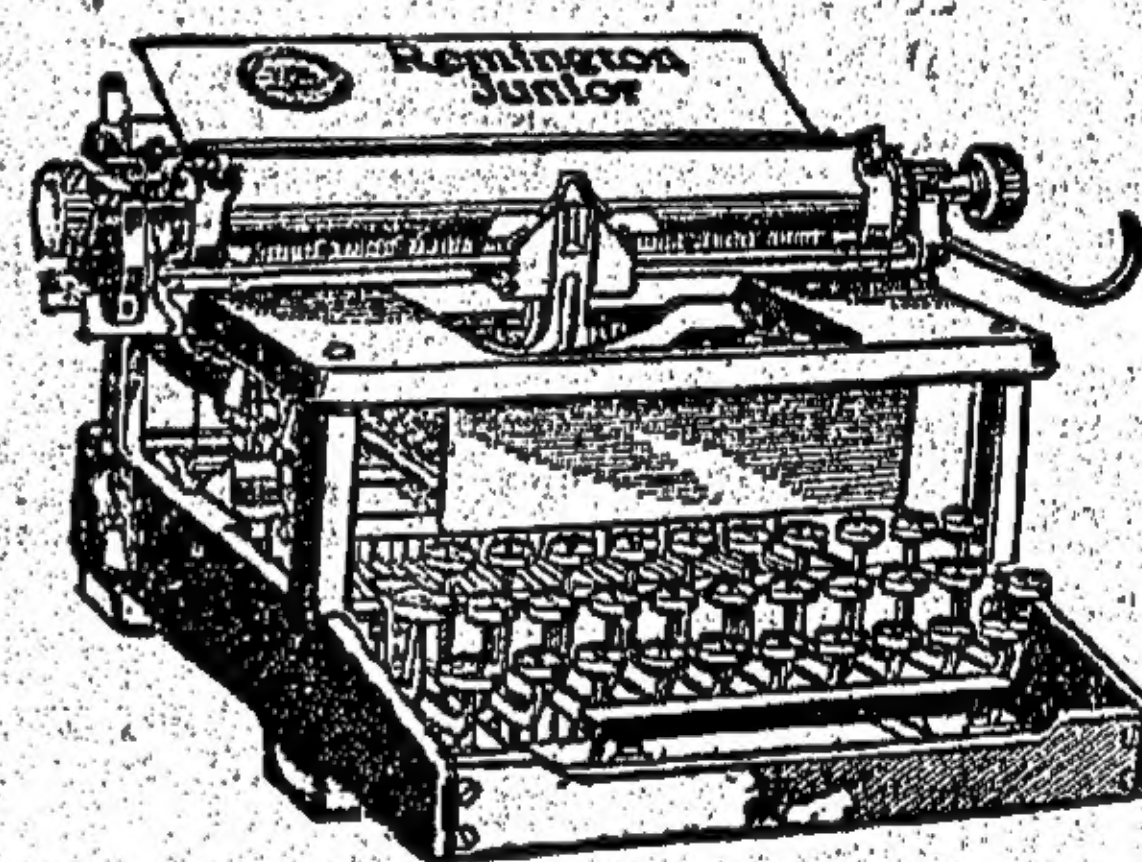
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS,
DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN,
Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs. in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

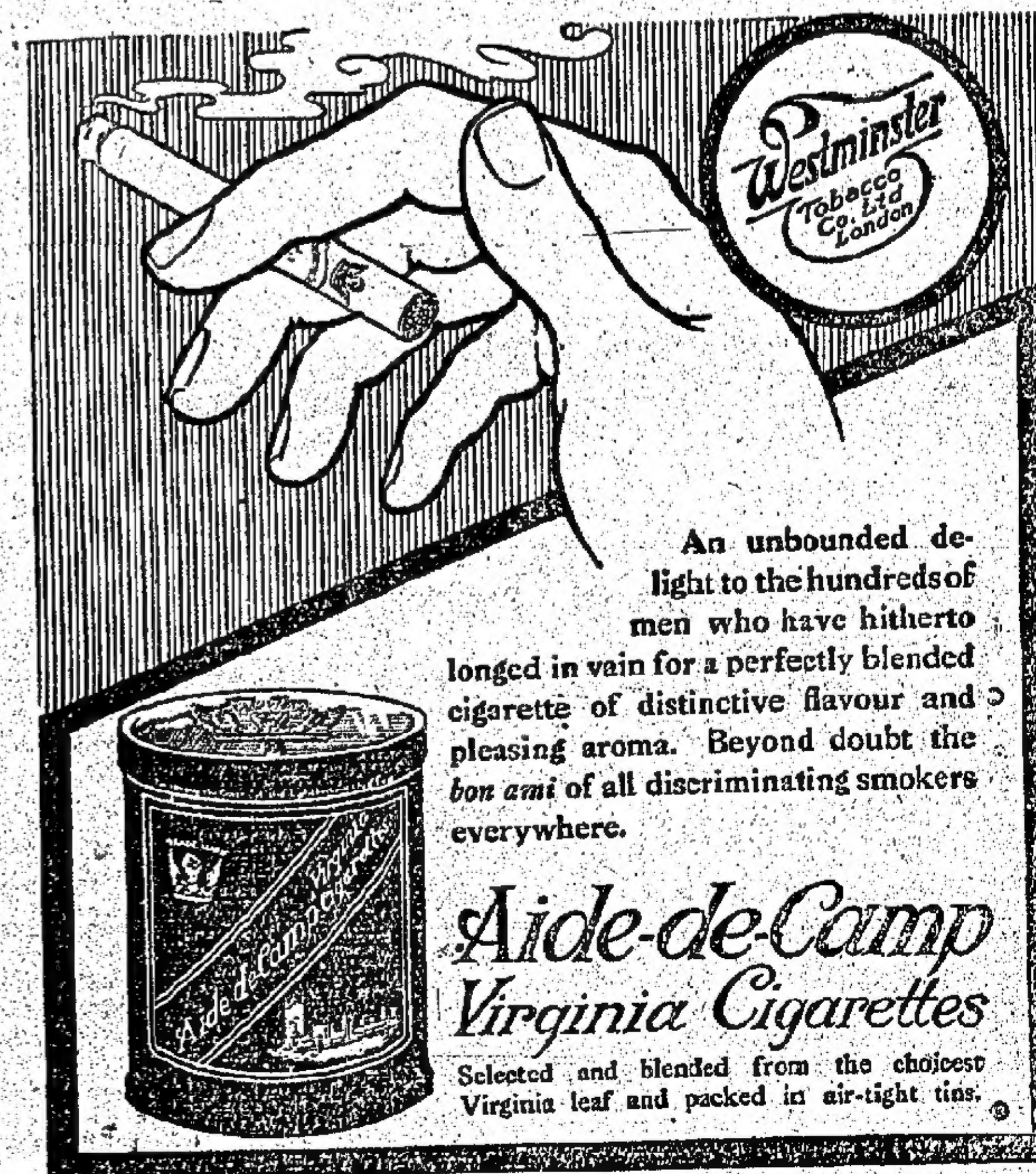
For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.



An unbounded delight to the hundreds of men who have hitherto

longed in vain for a perfectly blended cigarette of distinctive flavour and pleasing aroma. Beyond doubt the bon ami of all discriminating smokers everywhere.

Aide-de-Camp
Virginia Cigarettes

Selected and blended from the choicest Virginia leaf and packed in air-tight tins.

IN RETURN FOR 10 EMPTY TINS WE GIVE A HANDSOME
CALENDAR FOR 1915, OR FOR 25 EMPTY TINS ONE OIL PAINTING
STRETCHED ON CANVAS.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

[32]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office not later than the afternoon before sailing. Mate's receipt can follow, if necessary, together with one EXTRA Copy required for production to the Authorities at ports en route to prevent delay or seizure of Cargo.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [371]

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 170, Queen's Road East, Wanchai, from 1st April, 1915.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.

Apply—N. M. ODY & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [372]



NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSIAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [292]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership between Messrs. J. R. BRAGA and M. FUJII having been This Day Dissolved, the Firm known as BRAGA & FUJII CEASES to exist.

The Business heretofore will be carried on by the Undersigned, but they will not accept any liability for any debt contracted by the above-named firm or persons.

BATALHA & Co.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [369]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th March, 1915, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [363]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Fodder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [364]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Fodder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [365]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
O. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [366]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA
ENTITLED THE
ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE:
WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, AT 4 P.M.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH,
AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION:
Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.
The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 19th.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

QUARNDON, 15, PEAK.
FURNISHED, from 1st April. Moderate Rental. 2 minutes from Tram.
Apply to—
G. TISDALL,
at above address.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [369]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
No. 248, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply—
DAVID SARCOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE,
Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVASTIA,
Care of E. PARANBY,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK.
From 1st May next.
For further particulars apply to—
FALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [329]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYRHEW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 8-Roomed House with Tennis Court, 1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS, including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. GEORGE'S BUILDING, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February.

NO. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.

"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).

"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915.

"EIDANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kallet Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

NO. 62, THE PEAK (No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS), Furnished.

"KIRKENDOE," Furnished, No. 132, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path, No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 13th February, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
* A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.65
* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	... 33.70	2.90
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	... 34.80	3.00
* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	... 37.00	1.60
* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	... 40.30	3.45
* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	... 46.90	4.00
* BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	... 52.40	4.55
* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	... 53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	... 31.50	2.65
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 7270		6.85
V. O. L. 60 Years Old	... 119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	... 167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

DEATH.

TRACHER.—On February 28th, at Shanghai, WARREN JOSHUA TRACHER (pilot), aged 57 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8TH, 1915.

THE CHINESE WRITTEN
LANGUAGE.

SINCE China came into touch with the Western World, and especially since the spread of education and the activity of the newspaper press have evoked the phenomenon commonly styled "Young China," there has been a growing feeling among her people that their complex system of hieroglyphs is unsuited to modern needs, and that, unless some simplification is adopted, it will be a constant stumbling-block to the progress of the nation. This feeling was voiced at the first meeting of the National Assembly at Peking, when the scheme of reforms announced by the Ministry of Education included the devising of a simplified form of writing. This desire for reform carried some so far even as to advocate the official adoption of the English language, and in the early days of the Republic one at least of the Ministries actually put out official announcements in English. The longing for some improvement in this respect is quite intelligible, and, indeed, the position of the Chinese written language is but typical of the nation as a whole—it has been in a state of arrested development. China's sudden transition from mediocrity to the twentieth century led to grave extravagances in the sphere of government, and on a par with these are some of the proposals for a drastic change in the language, but just as China has managed in the one case to find a *via media*, it is to be anticipated that, in process of time, she will adopt some modification of the written language which, while preserving all the essentials of the time-honoured ideographs, will abolish as far as possible their complications. Many Chinese scholars are devoting their energies to the solution of this problem, and from time to time new

schemes are proposed; the latest is produced by a Cantonese, Mr. T. F. LAM, in a booklet entitled "The New Chinese Writing." Mr. LAM has no difficulty in disposing of some of the various proposals that have been made from time to time—that a European language should be adopted bodily or that a new language, on the lines of Esperanto, should be invented for China. Neither of these ideas is worthy a second thought; equally, he finds that it would be impracticable to adapt to China's needs the Korean alphabet invented by King Sei JONG, or to use a romanization. The insuperable obstacle to these two last proposals is the wide difference between the dialects of the different parts of China. It would be impossible to devise a romanization that would be applicable equally to Pekingese and Cantonese, and if once different forms of writing were used for the two dialects, they would tend to harden into distinct languages and a further complication would have been introduced into the linguistic difficulties of China. Mr. LAM accordingly has resort to the system of initials and finals that has formed the basis of several other reformed methods of writing Chinese, from the "word-mother" system of WU CHIH-FU to Sir WALTER HILLIER's suggested adaptation for the use of the typewriter and the linotype machine. Mr. LAM is, however, dissatisfied with a simple system of reproducing the sounds: it has always been recognized that, owing to the number of homophonous characters, there are limitations to the usefulness of this method, though it is easy to exaggerate them. It would be impossible to tell the exact meaning of a single word divorced from its context, but the fact that, for instance, "how" or "fine" standing by themselves would be susceptible of two or more different meanings does not make written English unintelligible. That it is possible to devise a form of Chinese writing which will reproduce nothing but the sound of the characters represented is shown by the fact that illiterate Chinese are able to read the New Testament in a romanized version without any marks to distinguish between homophonous words. It is, though, only in a comparatively simple form of Chinese composition that this would be possible; *wen-li* written in that way would be unintelligible, and it is this consideration that has led Mr. LAM to introduce into his system of writing a species of radicals indicative of, so to speak, the *genus* to which the word belongs. Briefly, a word written in his system is built up of four elements—the phonetic initial, the phonetic final, a tone mark, and one of the thirty-five radicals which are considered sufficient to give a general indication of the meaning of a word; so that, with some 90 signs, he is able not only to reproduce all the 420 sounds of Pekingese or the 730 of Cantonese, but each sound can be written in 140 different ways so as to have as many different meanings. This would certainly seem to be the last word in the simplification of the written Chinese characters.—Mr. LAM claims that his system can be mastered in three days, and that it is equally applicable to longhand, shorthand, typewriting, and the Morse code, and we shall be interested to watch its future. Everyone, Chinese and foreigner alike, is agreed that the acquisition of the art of reading and writing the present ideographs consumes a disproportionate amount of time, and consequently hinders the education of the rising generation and so retards the progress of the country: if a simplified form of writing is to be adopted for general use, it will almost certainly be on the lines of that invented by Mr. LAM, which, while easily learnt, retains the characteristic Chinese form and the principle of the ideograph.

The Japanese have named Tsingtao Seitou.

Subscriptions to the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas at Hankow up to 24th February amounted to \$3,530 and two sporting guns.

A new station on the Peak tramway is about to be made, just below the pointsman's hut. The station will give an approach to May Road and the Queen's Gardens neighbourhood.

The Volunteers and Reserves had a field day and shooting practice yesterday on the hills at the back of old Kowloon City. H.E. the Governor was an interested spectator of the operations.

On the 31st December there were 630 Chinese chauffeurs registered in the police records at Shanghai, an increase of 183 during the year. This number does not include 270 registered in the French Settlement.

The annual ratepayers meeting at Hankow voted a sum of Tls. 5,000 for the Prince of Wales' Fund. The British Municipal Council at Tientsin last week voted Tls. 5,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund and Tls. 5,000 to the Patriotic Fund (League of Britons Overseas).

The German managers of the Hamburg-America Line, Messrs. Schwartzkopf & Co., Messrs. Diederichsen & Co., Messrs. Sielias, Plambeck & Co., Messrs. Winkler & Co., and another German firm, all at Tsingtao, are to be sent to Japan as prisoners of war, says a Northern contemporary.

Previous to the commencement of the field-firing by the Reserves and Volunteers at Old Kowloon yesterday, Major Macdonald was presented with his long service medal by H.E. the Governor. Major Macdonald has served twenty years with the local Corps, and this fact was emphasised by His Excellency.

According to the *Nagasaki Press*, a Military Court held at Kumamoto for the trial of four German prisoners-of-war who escaped from the detention quarters there, sentenced three of them, who were non-commissioned officers, to twelve months' imprisonment, and the other, a private, to ten months' imprisonment.

The military authorities announce that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Saturday, the 6th March.—From Stonecutters West in a north-westerly direction, between the hours of 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. On Wednesday, the 17th March.—From Belchers, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

Mr. A. E. Wearne, Reuter's correspondent at Peking, is leaving Shanghai for home by the P. & O. str. *Nadia*, which sails from Shanghai on March 22nd, to join the British Army. Some delay was experienced in securing permission to do so, as Mr. Wearne is over the age limit, and a special application was necessary. His previous service was with the Australian troops, and he was one of twenty Australian officers placed on the unattached list of the British Army at the conclusion of the Boer War.

It is now reported from Nagasaki that the Norwegian steamer *Christian Bors*, which was seized in Kobe and is now at Sascho awaiting the decision of the Prize Court there, will be liberated on or about the 26th inst., as it has been discovered that the cargo is in order. The suspected German on board the steamer proves to be a medical practitioner from Shanghai and a retired surgeon of the German Army, but as his actions constitute no crime whatever, he will be handed over to the United States Consul at Nagasaki.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange has issued the following notice:—"It having come to the knowledge of the Committee that share contracts for forward delivery are being made, the public are warned that no cognizance will be taken of any claims against members arising from such transactions until further notice. The advertisement of 23rd November, 1914, with regard to the opening of the Stock Exchange, specially stated that it was for cash business and outstanding settlement accounts only. No quotations for forward business are permitted in the official list, and members are not allowed to offer to buy or sell shares for forward delivery on the Stock Exchange."

Father Algue, Director of the Weather Bureau at Manila, who recently met with a painful accident on the road from Tanauan to Ambulong while en route to the Tual station, has gone to Baguio to recuperate. While travelling in a carromata, one of the wheels slipped into a deep rut and the vehicle lost its centre of gravity, completely overturning and throwing Father Algue heavily to the ground. He was buried under the overturned vehicle, and on recovering his senses had to walk four miles with an injured shoulder until he could find assistance. Surgical examination showed that he had sustained a broken collar-bone. This is the second serious accident Father Algue has suffered in the past year, the last one being a fall from a stepway leading to the big telescope in the Observatory grounds. On that occasion he broke an arm.

"THE QUANTS."

The excellent reputation which "The Quants" have built up for themselves in Hongkong during the past week resulted in a crowded house at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, and encores were the order of the evening.

Tonight (Monday) the Company will present their third programme, which will be as complete a change from the second as the second was from the first.

H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, has announced his intention of attending the performance again on Tuesday night. In response to a widely expressed wish, a matinee will be given on Saturday in order to enable the little ones to spend a happy afternoon in witnessing this entertainment, which is sure to delight them as much as their elders.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The appearance of a letter in the D.P. the other day, and the receipt of a communication by myself, seems to indicate that a spy mania is developing. My letter states, among other things:—

"They had two lovely square heads, just like boxes, and they were well-set up, fair, and had blue eyes. They aroused my suspicions at once; and these suspicions were heightened when they set off along the road. My scouting instincts were aroused, and I commenced to follow. They left the road, and, by a short cut, reached the road, which runs direct to the Spies absolutely! They went forward at almost the double, and made straight for me. I hid, in the foliage, watched them contemplating and gesticulating, and heard a succession of guttural comments. Boldly I went forward, touched each on the shoulder and accused them of being what I was convinced they were. Both went blue, their eyes rolled, and then, simultaneously, both exploded with, 'Mau, you're dotti!' I promptly collapsed, and upon recovering apologised volubly to the two Maes, who further convinced me of their true descent by quoting Burns."

My correspondent must be commended for doing what he thought was his duty, but if he had been as all original, he would have insisted, before releasing his men, upon their rendering "Achter-muchty" without a flaw.

The local horticultural show is one of the very few functions of the year which has a distinct Home touch. There are surely few of us who have not attended a village flower show and enjoyed to the full its old-world atmosphere created by the rustic Hodge who, in this particular instance, is the man of knowledge. He can trace the descent of a certain "spud," a huge winning specimen whose predecessors have won at that show for many successive years, back to the time when he himself was "a main bit younger than I be now, sir," in an original and interesting manner. Then, always within hearing distance, even at a few miles' range, is the local prize band—they are always prize bands at flower shows—usually engaged through the generosity of "the macester"; in academic English the village squire. When visiting the local flower show, it needs no great stretch of the imagination to conjure up a charming rustic picture of that particular village show which was the top notch of enjoyment to us in the days when the presence of a prize brass band was an event of real importance.

There is quite a number of Germans in Bangkok, and in view of this fact, the following true account of what happened in a Bangkok hotel recently is interesting. The Chief Officer of a British merchantman walked breezily into the bar, saw two men at a table, and wished them the time of day. They did not reply; did not even raise their eyes. "Have a drink?" added the generous Chief Officer (this one was not born in Dundee). Again no recognition. The C.O. was nettled and then said, with some emphasis, "Will you fight me?" "Yes," came the reply. Within two minutes the big C.O. had his revenge, for his two opponents were in the gully, gazing blankly at the blue dome. But the rich humour of the whole affair came later. A Siamese policeman, no doubt well versed in Siamese law, came along and arrested the silent twins for "obstructing the gutter," and they were taken away and charged. What eventually happened to them is not yet known; but I must confess to a certain admiration for that C.O.

The Special Reserves, or "The Veterans," as they love to style themselves, may say what they like, but "a policeman's life is a happy one" compared with the S.R.s., for the present, at any rate. The Special Police claim this advantage: they have no strangely hard beds to become accustomed to, and there is no risk of their being kept awake at night by the return to dormitory frolics of previously staid business men, who find themselves suddenly carried back to the "soul shining" days of youth. The German Club will doubtless see many amusing sights within the next few weeks, and the irony of the thing appeals to all; free and easy and voluntary British "Tommy's" endeavouring to "sleep soundly" within a building which previously resounded with "Prolet" and "Hoch der Kaiser." If any of the "spirits of the past" return for a brief nocturnal vigil, it is to be hoped that those Reserves who, up till then, have been unable to find a sleep-producing groove in their mattresses, will keep a good grip on themselves.

Cannot something be done to mitigate the evil smells which "greet" one en route to Causeway Bay and beyond? With the approach of summer this becomes really too forceful, and strong men shudder and turn pale when traversing the affected portions of the Praya. A few evenings ago I was passing this region in company with a well-known Government official who frequently has a word to say in defence of Government departments when *vox populi* is incensed. He had been playing some strenuous rounds of golf and glowed with good health; but the evil smells which arose from the water between Causeway Bay and the Naval Yard negated all the good effects of golf on his appetite for dinner and he swore quite openly, calling down the wrath of Heaven upon the heads of those who should be able to prevent, or at any rate lessen, these most offensive odours.

ROBERTICK RANDOM.

THE WAR.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

FURTHER OFFICIAL REPORT.

A BRITISH SQUADRON BOMBARDS SMYRNA.

FOUR GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED SUNK.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBARDMENT OF THE DARDANELLES.

ADMIRAL CARDEN REPORTS CONTINUED PROGRESS.

LONDON, March 6th.
9.35 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that a despatch from Vice-Admiral Carden reports that the bombardment of the Dardanelles was continued on the 3rd inst. and subsequent days. Battleships and sea-planes were active, despite the unfavourable weather; but Thursday was fine and fine-sweeping steadily progressed.

Landing parties continued the clearance of the entrance and had skirmishes with the enemy. The British casualties were: 16 killed, 3 missing and 25 wounded.

H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, on Friday, began to attack the narrows, by indirect fire, supported by H.M.S.'s *Infexible* and *Prism*. Satisfactory results were obtained against three forts.

LONDON, March 7th.
2.45 p.m.

A message from Athens states that the British squadron, headed by the *Queen Elizabeth*, resumed operations yesterday.

The squadron penetrated the Gulf of Saros, and immediately poured a heavy fire on the Turkish batteries on the heights.

The first shots silenced a Turkish battery.

The Turks' shooting was wild. British vessels also went into the Straits, and continued to attack the anterior forts.

A SQUADRON BOMBARDS SMYRNA.

LONDON, March 6th.

The Press Bureau also announces that Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station, has arrived at Smyrna. A squadron of battleships and cruisers methodically bombarded Fort Yenickale for two hours, inflicting considerable damage. A bombardment at closer range has now begun in favourable weather.

The reduction of the Smyrna defences is a necessary incident to the main operations.

LATER.

A message from Athens states that the forts on the heights of Smyrna have been silenced by the English squadron, which is now bombarding the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna.

A FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

LONDON, March 7th.

The French Ministry of War announces that, in view of the situation in the Dardanelles, it has been decided to concentrate an Expeditionary Force in North Africa, to be in readiness to embark at a moment's notice and to proceed wherever required.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET ACTIVE.

LONDON, March 5th.

A telegram from Paris says it is reported that the Russian Fleet was sighted off Bourgas, making for the Bosphorus.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

ONE BY BRITISH DESTROYERS.

LONDON, March 5th.
2.30 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that destroyers off Dover, yesterday afternoon, sank the German submarine *U8*. The officers and men were captured.

ANOTHER SUNK IN THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, March 5th.

The West Hartlepool steamer *Alston* reports that she sank a German submarine in the Channel.

SHELLED BY FRENCH DESTROYER.

LONDON, March 6th.
2.55 a.m.

An official announcement in Paris states that a French destroyer shelled a German submarine of the *U5* type in the Channel, on Thursday. Three shells hit the submarine, which dived, leaving no traces.

"THORDIS" REPORT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, March 5th.
2.30 p.m.

The Admiralty confirms that examination of the *Thordis* shows the vessel rammed, and in all probability sank, a German submarine.

A GERMAN DENIAL.

AMSTERDAM, March 7th.

A semi-official telegram from Berlin admits that the *Thordis*, on the 4th inst. rammed a submarine, but states that the submarine was only slightly damaged and has returned to port.

INCITEMENT TO PIRACY.

LONDON, March 5th.

An official announcement in Paris shows that owing to her lack of success, Germany has been re-doubling her efforts to incite the crews of the submarines to piracy. An inspecting Admiral paid a visit to Wilhelmshaven and promised exceptional rewards for the sinking of merchantmen. He recommended submarines, if possible, to seize what they could aboard merchantmen.

ZEPPELIN ATTACK ON OIL TANK STEAMER.

DEFEATED BY SMART SEAMANSHIP.

LONDON, March 5th.

A British oil tank steamer which has arrived in the Humber reports that between Yarmouth and Spurnhead a German airship approached. The airship descended, and dropped three bombs. Fortunately, the Captain had time to take a zig-zag course, and the bombs fell harmlessly. The Captain, also, as a precaution, got the ship's boats ready for launching.

FATE OF THE "DACIA."

CAPTURE DECLARED LEGAL.

LONDON, March 5th.

A message from Paris says that the Minister of Marine has announced that the *Dacia* was captured by the French auxiliary cruiser *Europe* and that the Prefect of Brest has pronounced the capture legal.

BRITISH ADMIRALS PROMOTED.

LONDON, March 5th.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux has been appointed Admiral of the Fleet, and Admiral (acting) Sir John Jellicoe has been appointed Admiral.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN CHAMPAGNE.

COMPANY OF GERMAN GUARDS SURRENDER.

LONDON, March 5th.
5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—We recaptured the greater portion of the advanced trench at Notre Dame de Lorette, taking 180 prisoners.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims Cathedral.

We repulsed two counter-attacks at Vauquois, and made fresh progress, inflicting appreciable losses and taking many prisoners. We are masters of the greater part of the village.

LONDON, March 6th.
2.15 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states: Twelve German attacks on the trench we captured on the Belgian dunes were repulsed.

Our counter-attacks north of Arras were most successful; we captured a mitrailleuse company on Thursday evening. We drove back the attacking Germans to-day, and recaptured advanced lines which have been in the enemy's possession for two days, taking numerous prisoners.

Rheims was bombarded all day.

In Champagne we made marked progress in the region of Perthes. On Thursday evening we surrounded and captured a company of Guards.

We carried a trench north-west of Perthes to-day, and captured six hundred yards of trenches, two hundred yards deep, north-east of Mesnil; also several trenches in the ravines north-west of Beau Sejour.

We made important progress in Argonne, in the western part of the village of Vauquois.

We repulsed an attack at Bois-le-Preire and north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

We captured a trench at Hartmannsweilerkopf, Alsace.

5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—There were lively artillery actions at Nieuport and Ypres.

Our progress yesterday in the ravines to the north-west of Beau Sejour caused the Germans last night to make a fresh counter-attack, which was repulsed.

There have been intermittent cannonades from the Lys to the Aisne.

Our progress yesterday at Perthes has been maintained.

Our well-directed fire on a farm at Pont-a-Mousson created a panic among the German occupants, who fled into the woods, pursued by our shells.

Small bodies of Germans attempted unsuccessfully to attack our outposts near the Forest of Parroy.

LONDON, March 7th.
1.20 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* states:—

North of Arras, our counter-attack in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette has continued to progress. The Germans, who brought large forces into action, suffered a severe reverse there.

In Champagne, the German counter-attack on the ravine north west of Beau Sejour was repulsed.

Our progress at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in the Vosges, comprises 300 metres of German trenches. On Friday evening we repulsed a counter-attack opposite Uffholz, and blew up an ammunition store at Cernay. On Friday night we swept the enemy's advance posts that were trying to establish themselves on Sillakerkopf, east of Hohnack.

BRITISH OPERATIONS.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S BULLETIN.

LONDON, March 5th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a bulletin issued to-night, says that the result of the artillery exchanges has been consistently satisfactory. There have been daily minor enterprises on our initiative.

A British aeroplane, flying behind the German lines, twice attacked German machines and forced them to descend.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL.

PRESENTED TO BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, March 5th.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France reports the interesting ceremony of General Delacroix presenting to Field-Marshal Sir John French the "Medaille Militaire." Field-Marshal French is the first Englishman to receive this decoration.

General Delacroix spoke of the sincere appreciation of the French nation of the magnificent work the Field-Marshal is doing, the great courage and endurance of his army, and the absolute confidence of the French people that victory is assured.

Sir John French said the British Army was fully alive to the glorious heroism of the French, were deeply sensible of the honour of fighting by their side, and shared their confidence in complete victory.

General Delacroix subsequently presented Generals Willcocks, Allenby and Pulteney with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, with complimentary expressions to each.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS ENTER STANISLAU.

LONDON, March 5th.
10.30 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says:—There has been obstinate fighting on some sectors of the Niemen-Vistula front. Our troops are advancing successfully.

We captured at Mocarze several hundreds of prisoners and six quickfiring, and also made captures when we stormed the fortifications of Konopka.

We captured in the Carpathians the enemy's fortified position to the south of Zaklitchine.

The Austrian attacks yesterday were somewhat less vigorous.

The Russians entered Stanislaw and successfully crossed the River Lukwa.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 7th.
1.20 a.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* says that on the left bank of the Niemen the Germans were driven back behind the railway station at Simno and also in the Liepuna district. Obstinate fighting continued on the roads to Lomza on Friday night, to dislodge the enemy from a commanding height west of the Stawiski-Lomza road.

We captured near Karnowo seven machine-guns.

In the Carpathians the Austrians continue to make futile attacks in the direction of Baligrod.

After expelling the Austrians from their fortified positions along the Bystrica River, capturing a hundred of them, we continued the offensive.

RUSSIAN SPOILS.

LONDON, March 6th.
2.55 a.m.

A Petrograd message says that between February 21st and March 3rd, the Russians captured in the fighting near Stanislaw 18,675 prisoners, five guns, 62 mitrailleuses, and numerous trains.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTER TO FRENCH LINER.

LONDON, March 6th.

Lloyds agent at Valentia Island (off the S.W. coast of Ireland) reports that the liner *La Touraine* has wirelessed that she is on fire and in distress.

The liner left New York on February 28th for Havre.

Steamers are now proceeding to her assistance.

A later telegram from Queenstown says that a wireless message states that the *La Touraine* is burning fiercely.

LONDON, March 7th.

The liner *Rotterdam* is standing by *La Touraine*.

LATER.

A message from Paris states that the fire on *La Touraine* is apparently under control.

[*La Touraine* is a steamer of 5,422 tons, and belongs to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

KING DISAPPROVES OF ITS POLICY.

LONDON, March 6th.

A telegram from Athens says that in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Venezelos, the Prime Minister, announced that the King having disapproved of the Government's policy, the Cabinet had resigned.

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 6th.

The monthly Board of Trade returns show that in February imports increased by £3,215,163, while exports decreased by £15,054,860. The increases in imports were in food, drink, and tobacco, £7,119,226; and raw wool £1,087,873. The chief decreases in exports were in manufactures and cotton, £4,682,370; and wool £1,364,481.

DEATH OF EARL CADOGAN.

LONDON, March 6th.

The death is recorded of Earl Cadogan.

[Earl Cadogan, who was born in 1840, was the fifth Earl. He was elected M.P. for Bath in 1873, and two years later was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War, and, later, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. For six years he was Lord Privy Seal, and retired from that office to take up the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His heir is Viscount Chelsea.]

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN DEFEAT IN ANGOLA.

Delayed messages from Portugal, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company, state that there have been fresh encounters in Angola between the Portuguese and the Germans. The Portuguese, reinforced in all arms completely overthrew the German force, which suffered over 400 casualties. The result is ascribed to the energy and courage of the officers. A Reuter message states that a fresh contingent of troops has since left Lisbon for Angola.

THE CHILDREN'S CAKE.

Leaflets are being distributed among German school-children, says *The Times* correspondent in Bern, urging them to help to bring the war to a successful end by defeating England's wicked plan of starving Germany. Children are, therefore, invited:—
(1)—To let their parents to buy only war bread;
(2)—To eat no wheat, bread, because "we shall probably run short of wheat flour";
(3)—To eat very few cakes, or none, while the war lasts; and, in general, to waste no food whatever, nor eat more than they really require.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CAMPAIGN.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives great prominence to a long letter from Rochester, N.Y., describing the difficulties of the German propaganda. The writer uses violent language about all non-German-American opinion, and complains bitterly of the "aesthetically disposed old women" who will not share his views about the destruction of cathedrals. He writes:—
"In my opinion it would be hell upon earth for us Germans abroad if Germany were beaten. We should not be sure of our lives, and life would hardly be worth living here. The whole ruin of Europe, which is collected here and has absolutely no moral sense, is foaming with rage against our noble Fatherland. It is a fight of the light against the darkness."

THE SUBMARINE RAIDERS.

The *Matin* says that the German submarines now being used against British merchant ships are made after plans by the celebrated American designer, Simon Lake, of Bridgeport. The plans were submitted to Krupp's, whose directors gave their word of honour to divulge nothing. Eventually they entered into engagements on behalf of the Emperor, whereby the designer was to receive £600,000.

As he could get neither his money nor his plans back he expostulated, and was told that the patenting of anything concerning war was illegal in Germany, and that he therefore had no claim. Mr. Lake has since seen several German submarines and is convinced that they are built from the plans he confided to Krupp's.—*Reuter*.

REICHSBANK RETURN.

The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended 23rd January shows an increase of £767,000 in the stock of gold, and a decrease of £5,410,250 in notes in circulation. The percentage of gold to notes is now 47 per cent., against 68 per cent. at this time last year, and it is evident that neither gold nor notes came back from circulation in the past week to the same extent as they did in the corresponding period of 1914. A year ago the gold stock increased by £1,499,656, while now the increase is only £767,000 in spite of the efforts to sweep up the gold in the Empire. While the Reichsbank can still put nearly another £100,000,000 of notes into circulation, since there need only be a gold backing of one-third, it is not surprising that its notes are already at a discount of 8 to 10 per cent. in New York and Holland.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PEKING, March 5th.

Chow Tzu Chi has been appointed acting-Minister of Agriculture.
Chow Hsueh Hai comes from retirement to fill the position of Finance Minister.

ECONOMISING EXPENDITURE.

PEKING, March 5th.

The Government has reduced the expenses of the different Ministries in the present year by \$840,000.

"WAR" AT OLD KOWLOON.

MAJOR MACDONALD DECORATED FOR LONG SERVICE.

Previous to the commencement of the field-firing by the Volunteers and Special Reserves at Kowloon Old City yesterday, Major Macdonald, of the Volunteer Corps, was presented with his long service medal by H.E. the Governor, he having served for twenty years with the local Volunteers. Before pinning the medal on Major Macdonald, His Excellency expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to be present with the men that day, and, referring to Major Macdonald, emphasised the fact that his twenty years' service had all been with the local forces, which in itself was a most commendable achievement.

With reference to the presentation, I should add that many of the Reserves who have served under Major Macdonald in the past were prepared to give three hearty cheers when the ceremony took place, but that military discipline and decorum alone prevented them from doing so.

The day's work in the vicinity of Kowloon Old City was in every way a success, and though the air was hot and muggy, and a few showers fell, everyone, from the youngest Volunteer up to the most venerable Reserve, took these little discomforts with the philosophy of those who grumble at nothing. The men fell in at the Cricket Ground at 10 a.m., the first arrivals being surprised to find that H.E. the Governor was there before them. The Reserves reached Old Kowloon via launches, but the Volunteers, as became more youthful years, marched from the Ferry to their positions in the firing line. The operations took the form of firing at silhouette targets at 500, 450, 400, 350, 300, 250 and 200 yards; the latter two ranges being treated to rapid firing. No results of the shooting were made known, but I should say that, taking all the conditions into consideration—a misty day with the backgrounds of the silhouette targets very indistinct—the shooting was most creditable to both the Volunteers and Reserves. The firing was carried out in skirmishing order of half companies, quite a novelty to many who took part, and none were more interested in the work than the Chinese villagers. These same villagers, it should be added, could rarely have seen food "boiled with so little regard for digestive ailments as they witnessed when the "cease fire" was sounded for *iffin*. It was remarkable, to say the least, to what a ravenous extent the field work had operated upon us all.

Both the Reserves and Volunteers were marched back to Kowloon Ferry, Hongkong being reached again about 5 p.m., with all the men giving plenty of indications of a day spent in a country not free from mud; or, as one of them put it, "straight from the trenches." They all looked the part, too.

SAPPER.

HONGKONG BANKS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in Hongkong, during the month ended 28th February, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Notes, \$24,569,071; specie, \$17,500,000.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.—Notes, \$5,020,000; specie, \$5,000,000.

Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.—\$1,323,516; specie \$800,000.

Total.—Notes, \$33,898,584; specie \$23,300,000.

SHANGHAI TO PETROGRAD.

From a new advertisement of the South Manchuria Railway in our columns, it will be seen that an Express Service on the Trans-Siberian Railway has been resumed, and the S.M.R. Express Service has been altered to connect therewith. A direct through service between Shanghai and Petrograd is therefore re-established for the first time since the outbreak of war.

THE "SHELL" COMPANY.

The Shell Transport and Trading Company notify that the products owned or controlled by their associated companies in 1914 amounted to: Dutch Indies 1,539,000 tons, Sarawak 65,000 tons, Egypt 108,000 tons, Russia 1,528,000 tons, Roumania 466,000 tons, United States 788,000 tons, and Mexico 201,000 tons, a total of 4,786,000 tons.

READY THIS WEEK.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1915.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE.

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Peking.	Soochow.	Canton.
Tientsin.	Chinkiang.	Whampoa.
Pekihai.	Nanking.	Kowloon.
Chinwangtao.	Wuhu.	Lappa.
Taku.	Kiangsu.	Samshui.
Antung.	Yenchow.	Kongmoo.
Manchurian.	Shansi.	Nanning.
Trade Cities.	Shensi.	Wuchow.
Neuchwang.	Ichang.	Kwangchow.
Dairen.	Chungking.	Pakhoi.
Port Arthur.	Hankow.	Hohow.
Chafoo.	Ningpo.	Lungchow.
Welhaiwei.	Wenchow.	Mengtze.
Tsinanfu.	Santa.	Hokow.
Mukden.	Fochow.	Samsu.
Shanghai.	Amoy.	Tengyueh.
Syowai.		

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kobe.
Yokohama.	Moji.	Kiotsu.
Hyogo.	Nagasaki.	Tokyo.
Kobe.	Hakodate.	Amoy.
Shimonoseki.	Tsushima.	

EASTERN SPAIN.

Vladivostok.	Nicolajevsk.	
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CHOSEN.

Seoul.	Wonsan.	Mokpo.
Chumupo.	Fusan.	Chinsampo.
Kusasa.	Pingyang.	Songhwa.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

Hanoi.	Annam.	Tourane.
Haiphong.	Hue.	Saigon.
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Brunei.	British North Borneo.	

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"JOIN HANDS WITH ENGLAND!"

REMARKABLE AMERICAN POEM.

The following verses, written by an American whose name cannot be published, were sent to Sir William Osler, the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, Baltimore. They illustrate the strong feelings of many Americans.

NEUTRAL.

WASHINGTON, August 18th.
Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between the United States and Germany, and whereas the laws and treaties of the United States impose the duty of an impartial neutrality

Therefore—
"We have no pretext for declaring war."
No pretext—true, but O America!
There is a Cause—thy cause as well as thine
Who fight thy battles for thee overseas
Dost thou do well to draw thy garments dear
The while the very things thou standest for
Are trembling in the balance? Shall the earth

Remain the gainer for the centuries
Of tollsome groping upward—Justify
Him, who created? Shall Democracy,
Gazing men frank and fearless in the eyes,
Still lead her peaceful cohorts down the years
So ever widening freedom? Shall our Chiefs
Be Prophets, Sages, Servants of their kind—
Against pestilence and ignorance our wars—
Our need of victory—the Common Good?
Or shall the shadow of the Iron Hand
Blacken the earth? Shall Medieval night
Engulf our dawn?—Torn from a Lister's hand.

The knife goes back to Cain!—Shall all we piled
Stone after stone for painful centuries
Fall crashing into chaos, while the guns
Roar sullen requiem? Earth an armed camp—
"Might" once more "right"—O Country
of the Free,
Is this no cause of thine?

And think not that thyself shalt so escape!
The ashes of Louvain that cry to God,
The blood of "neutral Belgium," falling
bomb
And floating death that blocks the ocean
lanes,
With treaties violate and oaths forsworn,
Bear ominous witness to that prophetic voice:
"Thou art the next in line!" Look, look beyond!

As he had looked, who gave that liberty
Thou dost imperil. Judge as he, then rise
As he, far-sighted, wise, deliberate,
Were he on earth to-day would bid thee rise!
Unfurl the silver stars!—unsheathe the sword
And by the spirit of thy Washington
Join hands with England! Up! then—Not
in hate,
And with no shout of martial ecstasy,
But in the name of Him, the Prince of Peace.

Whose kingdom totters—stern and sorrowful,
Facing the issue—while the balance swings—
To arms! Columbia!—Lest a world be lost!
AN AMERICAN.

THE REPEAL OF MAGNA CHARTA.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENT BY "THE DAILY MAIL."

It falls to the House of Lords to-day to show itself the faithful guardian of the liberty of the subject when Lord Farquhar's Bill amending the Defence of the Realm Act comes up for discussion.

This Act created many new offences and provided that civilians could be tried for them by courts-martial, not necessarily by the ordinary civil tribunals. The rights of the subject were summarily swept away in an hour of confusion and alarm with out a single protest from the House of Commons. In the calmer atmosphere of the House of Lords, however, attention was drawn to the risk of abuse by Lord Halsbury and Lord Loreburn, both ex-Lord Chancellors, representing diametrically opposed political views and of unequalled experience in constitutional law.

Lord Loreburn protested in the strongest terms against the danger of taking away from the subject his right of trial and handing it to military officers even though a Court of Assize might be sitting within fifty yards. He moved an amendment under which all British subjects who were not in the naval or military forces should have the power to claim a trial in the ordinary courts, with all the security which those courts afford, provided such courts were available. Under pressure from the Government and in the face of promises from Lord Crewe this amendment was withdrawn.

Lord Halsbury was as emphatic as Lord Loreburn. He said:

"I see no necessity for getting rid of the fabric of personal liberty that has been built up for many generations. Although there are rights which should not necessarily be insured upon in time of war, it seems to me that this wholesale sweeping away of them is to be deprecated."

Viscount Bryce, whose authority in these questions is scarcely inferior, pointed out that in the Napoleonic wars there had been no such sacrifice of British liberty, and he was supported by Lord Farquhar, whose Bill comes up to-day. Unfortunately, however, this measure does not go far enough. It does not restore to the civilian his right to a trial by jury, with an appeal from it, where there is reason for believing that a miscarriage of justice has occurred. It affects only a comparatively insignificant number of cases and does not restore the time-honoured safeguards which were so rashly destroyed.

It would still be possible that for such an offence as purely political criticism Ministers a civilian might be haled before a military court and tried, condemned, and punished in secret. That is an intolerable state of affairs. The Government, which has an amending Bill in hand, does not venture even so far as Lord Farquhar. Consequently there is need for public-spirited members of both Houses of Parliament to be up and doing and for the nation to make its voice heard. It would not have its Ministers neglect any legitimate precautions for the public safety, but in the unbusinesslike, hasty provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act it sees rather the working of panic than prudence.—Daily Mail.

WAR NEWS.

GERMAN THREATS TO SWISS.

A German threat to boycott the French-speaking Cantons of Switzerland because of their outspoken sympathy for the Allies has occasioned considerable offence. Circulars from Germany have reached Geneva and other Swiss towns in large numbers to the effect that unless a change in public opinion is speedily forthcoming German schoolgirls will be withdrawn from the boarding schools, German tourists will no longer visit the health and other holiday resorts, and the goods of the offending Cantons will not find a ready market in Germany.

The threat, which has been received with scorn, will merely serve to increase antagonism towards the Germans.—*Exchange.*

GERMAN FIRE-BOATS.

A French official communiqué states that the Germans sent fire-boats down the Ancre, a small river of Northern France, on which the town of Albert is built.

This is the first time in the present war in which such weapons have been employed, for they are very unusual features in any land war. It is probable that they were barges filled with inflammable and explosive materials. It is not easy to see the precise object of the Germans in despatching their fire-boats. A reasonable solution of the problem might be the fact that there is a waterfall on the Ancre where it passes through Albert, and that the idea was that the barges would be blown up as they dropped over the waterfall and scatter combustibles and shell in the picturesque little town of Albert.

It matters little, however, what the German purpose was, for the fire-boats were stopped by the French before they exploded.

GIANT SUBMARINE.

UNIQUE CRAFT TO BE BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES.

Contracts have been awarded by the Navy Department to the Electric Boat Company for a seagoing submarine, to be built at Quincy (Mass.), at a cost of 1,350,000 dollars, and for three coast defence submarines, to be built at Seattle, at a cost of 450,000 dollars each.

Contracts have also been closed with the Lake Torpedo-boat Company for four coast defence submarines, to be built at Bridgeport (Conn.), for 437,000 dollars each.

The big seagoing submarine will be of 1,100 tons net displacement, and will be far larger than any foreign submarine. It will have a radius of action of about 3,000 miles, a surface speed of 30 knots, and a submerged speed of 13 knots. By using storage batteries she will be able to travel completely submerged for more than a day. On her deck will be carried rapid-firing guns. A valuable feature will be dirigible torpedo-tubes, adding enormously to the craft's offensive power.—*Central News.*

GERMANY'S NEW LEVIES.

BADLY EQUIPPED AND MANY IN CIVILIAN DRESS.

A subject of a neutral State who has arrived from Brussels gives some interesting details of the change which has come over life there since the first German armies, flushed with their success, filled the city with their somewhat noisy rejoicings. Now there only remain in Brussels three or four thousand men, most of whom have been sent back from the Yser to rest.

The new troops which have passed through Brussels from Germany are in no way comparable with those who did the parade steps in August last. They are very badly equipped; many of them, indeed, being clothed in civilian dress, with the exception of their caps. German officers seem to have lost their arrogance, and avoid contact with the population as much as possible. In some districts Germans are seldom to be seen. Life has become almost normal, and on Sundays there are the usual crowds on the boulevards and in the cafés. The few troops that remain behave well, and pay regularly for everything they buy.

Liege has been turned again into a first class fortress. There, too, more or less normal conditions of life prevail.

THE HATED BRITISH.

The intense hatred entertained for us betrays itself in many of the letters sent to soldiers in the field. Here are a few extracts from letters found on dead men:—

Mulheim, 4.11.14

"Here in Mulheim everybody has been called out right up to the Landsturm and the boys of eighteen. It is most interesting to visit Friedrichsfeld and see the prisoners. There are said to be 20,000 there, Zouaves, Turcos, French, and then the long-legged Englishmen—this damned pack is to blame for everything."

"When they are transported they are put in closed cattle wagons. The way they are treated is much too good. They should be put against a wall. You write that you are only fighting against the English and have made 600 prisoners. Make them all into minced meat. They have earned nothing better."

Mulheim, 23.11.14.

"Everything is fearfully dear here. We should be glad to finish it only an honourable peace comes with it. A fearful lot of us must be falling, as everyone is being called out. Everything is all right, only God protect you from Russia; the poor soldiers don't know what to do for the cold, and the Landsturm must go to Russia."

"The damned English! What are they doing with our prisoners? And we treat the swine-dogs so well! But soon it will be different. A train arrived. The commander brought out 40 English. When he was asked where the 300 were, he didn't know where they had remained. I know better. That is what all should do."

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT.

THE "GROUSING" TOMMY.

An Officer at the front writes:—

One thing that emerges from this life of filth, mud, and exertion is the wonderful and marvellous adaptability of the ordinary soldier. Wet and tired he goes on, grousing, of course, but in reality quite cheerful, and the way in which he does things that seem almost humanly impossible is something to make one stand and wonder. Of course the discipline is everything, and I don't suppose for one moment that regiments with a lesser reputation for discipline could do what the —s do and are always expected to be ready to do. Really it is a pleasure to do one's little bit with them. I have learnt this morning that the average rainfall here is 30 inches, and that to reach the normal 24½ more are to come. Awful prospect. The ordinary fall in England is, I believe, 26 inches, so the difference is considerable.

A CONVALESCENT HOME.

A major of the R.A.M.C. sends the following description of the convalescent home at General Headquarters:—

The account by "Eye-witness" dated the 8th ult. mentions a convalescent home established in a jute factory at General Headquarters. Some additional details of the use to which this building is being put might be interesting. It has bedded accommodation for 800 to 1,000 patients, who are received from train and motor ambulance convoys from clearing hospitals near the front or direct from the units in the trenches. The majority of patients treated in this hospital suffer from one or other of the various ailments inseparable from life in the trenches, under the unfavourable weather conditions. The days spent here in comparative quietness with comfortable beds, hot baths, clean clothes, good food, combined with a certain amount of amusement is sufficient in the majority of cases to restore the bodily condition to normal. After a bath, shave, and haircut they are completely fitted out with new underclothes and blue hospital clothing. The service dress and underclothing in which they arrive is removed to be first passed through the steam disinfectors on the premises, the former is brushed and labelled, the latter is sent to the laundry to be washed, both are returned to the store for reuse. Before discharge from hospital, therefore, every man is provided with clean service dress, boots, etc., complete. He also receives a glass tube containing tincture of iodine to be used in case he is wounded, with his first field dressing, chocolate, tobacco or cigarettes, biscuits, muffs, mitts, or other of the many comforts provided by the generosity of people at home, or by the Government.

The building in addition contains a chapel, where frequent services are held, there being a resident chaplain, a recreation room well supplied with tables, papers, books, magazines, games, and a piano. Here the sing-songs or "gags" so dearly loved by the soldier are frequently held. There is no lack of musical talent, one of the hospital staff, a non-commissioned officer, well-known as a writer and composer of popular songs, assists in this department. There is also a barber's shop, where the click of the scissors may be heard all day, a tailor's shop, where clothes may be mended and buttons well sewn on. There is also a special place for chiropody. The feeding of the soldier, which is of so much importance, has received special attention. A large kitchen has been built outside and fitted with ranges, boilers, etc., for the preparation of all kinds of comforts for the "inner man." A specially qualified superintending cook is in charge of this department, and meals are served on the restaurant system in a large dining-room arranged and fitted in the centre of the building, where 400 can be seated at once at one time. The time spent in this hospital is on the average about seven days, and during his stay medical and surgical treatment is not forgotten. Cases of serious illness developing are sent to other hospitals in the vicinity by motor ambulance. Finally, before being passed fit to rejoin his unit at the front, the convalescent soldier is exercised in route marching on fine days, to complete his cure.

GUNS AND SNIPERS.

A Transport Officer writes:—

We are leaving the trenches to-morrow and coming down for a rest, thank goodness; but where we are going to rest we have no idea. Nor have we any idea how long we will be resting. We certainly deserve a rest; 17 days in the trenches. Dozens of men have gone to hospital in the last few days suffering from exposure. There has been very heavy cannonading here. Sometimes it is awful. It goes on for a day and night continuously. Last week it was very bad. Going up at night with the rations was quite exciting. We had our guns, big and small, in fields on the side of the road, dozens and dozens of them without exaggeration; and to hear four or five of them letting off together was enough to frighten the wits out of one, although, of course, there was no danger to us from them. I saw a rather exciting sight this morning. One of our aeroplanes was up reconnoitring, and the Germans started to shoot it. Four or five shells burst underneath it, but no damage. The shots were very low. The noble airman didn't seem to care a hang! He stayed there for a long time. I was up this evening, as usual, with rations; things were rather quiet. A lot of snipers have been caught the last few days—fellows in plain clothes who get behind our lines and shoot at people from the tops of trees and houses. Twelve have been caught in the last week—some of them right behind our trenches. Their sniping days are over. Two Germans in uniform were caught yesterday; they were only made prisoners as they were in uniform. The Germans have a sort of rocket which they shoot up in the air at night, and when it bursts high up it lights the whole

place up like daylight, and they can see if anyone is moving about. They also have searchlights which have been going the last two nights. I haven't seen them before. Of course, we have those things, too, and use them as well, though for some reason or other we don't seem to use them as much as they do. They are always having "firework displays," as the men call them.

A VISIT TO THE KAISER.

"GERMANS MISJUDGED"

The *Neueste Nachrichten* has published an interview with Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the German author, in which is given a further account of the writer's visit to Emperor William at the imperial field headquarters. Dr. Ganghofer says:—

"I heard and saw an example of the Emperor's quiet patience with slanderous statements which should be instructive for us all. Remarks of such a nature embitter him, but even in his greatest excitement, he never loses the mastery of his tongue. I heard him say in such a case:—'That is strong, but it is silly, also. It is fortunate that truth always is wiser in the long run, and that it has longer legs.'"

DOES NOT MALIGN FOES.

"The knightly conduct of individual opponents in the field gladdens Emperor William," continues Dr. Ganghofer, "and I have never heard any man speak so justly of individualities and the courage and the accomplishments of the nation's enemies. Even against England I heard from the Emperor no unmeasured word spoken in anger. Every verdict he pronounced, severe as it sometimes is, is always within the bounds of supreme reserve. Nevertheless, there is a slight but hardly noticeable vibration in his Majesty's voice when the subject is our Germanic cousins across the channel."

"In a conversation with the representative of a neutral State, the Emperor once said:—'You are a sportsman. When, in a horse race, the weaker animals gradually drop out and only the two strongest are left have you ever seen the jockey of the horse which threatens to fall behind strike with his whip at that jockey of the more ambitious and stronger animal?'"

"GERMANS MISJUDGED."

"The man questioned shook his head. The Emperor continued:—'Why does England strike at us? Why does she not rather strike at her own weakening horse?'" Yet other words of the Emperor must be remembered. The *Neueste Nachrichten* quotes Dr. Ganghofer as saying: "On one occasion he made this remark:—'Many people judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians, seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and "kultur." England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing-room, but to have "kultur" means to possess deep conscience and high morale. My Germans have conscience and morale."

"When they say in other lands that it was my intention to found a world empire, that is the funniest nonsense ever said about me. But in the morale, industry and conscience of the German people is to be found a conquering power that will open the world for them."

REGISTER OF NOBILITY.

"ALMANACH DE GOTHA" NOT UP TO DATE FOR FIRST TIME.

For the first time in the history of that famous publication, the compiling and distribution of the *Almanach de Gotha* have been seriously interfered with. Containing as it does a complete list of all the royal and great noble families of Europe and of all the principal Court and Government officials of the different States of the world, the effect the great war might have upon its publication was seriously apprehended, as the almanach is published by the old-established German firm of Perthes of Gotha; but notwithstanding the difficulties of the times the 1915 edition (1922 year) has duly appeared.

In the preface errors in the diplomatic and statistical portion are excused on the grounds that the countries with which Germany is at present at war have failed to send in the usual lists. The war has wrought many changes among the Royal Families of Europe as far as honorary appointments in foreign Armies and Navies and foreign decorations are concerned. King George is no longer a Prussian field-marshal, or honorary colonel of the 8th Prussian Cuirassiers, the 1st Dragoon Regiment of the Guards, and the 12th Regiment of the Austrian Field Howitzers, or an admiral of the German Navy. The Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece is still attributed to him, but not the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

On the other hand, the German Emperor is still mentioned as Knight of the Garter, though he no longer figures as a British field-marshal or admiral, or honorary colonel of the 1st (Prince) Hussars, or the still set down as honorary colonel of the 11th Hussars, but the Garter no longer figures among his foreign decorations.

The Emperor of Austria, who is retaining the Garter, is shown to be no longer a British field-marshal or honorary colonel of the King's Dragoon Guards. The Duke of Cumberland (a Prince of Great Britain and Ireland), father-in-law of the Duchess of Brunswick, the Kaiser's only daughter, has renounced his rank as general in the British Army, while the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, also a British Prince, has abandoned the honorary colonelcy of the Seaforth Highlanders.

The almanach shows that seven German princes have been killed in the war and one Russian, Prince Oleg.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,017, T. Odner, 2nd March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice and Mill.—Thoresen & Co.
BOLESLAW, Norwegian str., 859, T. A. Johnson, 4th March—Bangkok 27th February, Rice.—Order.

CORONA, British str., 1,337, R. Robertson, 2nd March—Bangkok and Swatow 1st March, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.
CANDIAN, Norwegian str., 1,103, Nils Hjorth, 2nd March—Swatow 1st March, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.
DEVAYONNE, British str., 1,047, O. W. Shearer, 4th March—Saigon 27th February, General.—Order.

EMERALD, British str., 2,295, Hugh McClelland, 2nd February—Colombo 11th February, Ballast.—British Admiralty.
FUCHUNG, Chinese str., 979, A. B. Bains, 23rd February—Shanghai 24th February, General.—Chinese.

KONA, American str., 5,561, A. W. Nelson, 2nd March—San Francisco 30th January, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

KWANGTAY, Chinese str., Stewart, 3rd March—Shanghai 23rd February, General.—Chinese.
KWONGKANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 2nd March—Shanghai 23rd February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,179, N. A. Starkey, 4th March—Moji 26th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kwaisha.

MYOJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,995, Munakata, 4th March—Wakamatsu 26th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PREMIER, British str., 4,363, J. W. Smallwood, 2nd March—Singapore 25th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ROKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,147, S. Mactoni, 4th March—Hong Kong 2nd March, Coal.—Bradley & Co.

SEIKOZEN, British str., 1,135, Barkus, 4th March—Chefoo 45th February, Beans and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAKESHI, British str., 4,005, T. R. McKay, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

TEIKIN, Dutch str., 9,381, W. H. Lap, 3rd March—Bourabaya, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TEIJATJAP, Dutch str., 2,470, F. E. O. Van Scherbroeck, 26th February—Batavia 24th January, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TEIJANOKI, Dutch str., 5,530, A. W. La Rooy, 2nd March—Amoy 2nd March, General.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

TEIKOKU, Dutch str., 1,065, Vigeboom, 2nd March—Singapore 24th February, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

YAMA, British str., 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd March—San Francisco 31st January, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

YANO, Norwegian str., 874, Jensen, 2nd March—Haiphong 26th February, General.—Thoresen & Co.

YAMA MARU, Japanese str., 2,031, T. Ama, 1st March—Milne—2nd February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YUNESAKI, British str., 1,133, Kelle, 2nd March—Manila 27th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Henry Dallas at the Theatre Royal.
—The Quail.

Saturday, 13th March—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Monday, 15th March—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Tuesday, 16th March—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Wednesday, 17th March—
4 p.m.—An Operetta Children's Matinee at the French Convent.

Thursday, 18th March—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 19th March—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March—
6 p.m.—An Operetta at the French Convent.

Monday, 22nd March—
8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.

Tuesday, 23rd March—
Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Thursday, 25th March—
Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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TJILIWONG JAPAN First half of Mar. SHANGHAI Second half of Mar.

TJITABOEM JAYA Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIPANAS JAYA Second half of Mar. JAPAN Second half of Mar.

TJIBODAS JAYA Second half of Apr. SHANGHAI Second half of Apr.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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